FINANCE SECRETARIAT

Issue of authority for payments of grants-in-aid and loans sanctioned by Government.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

No. FD 145 RFC 63, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MARCH 1964 (PHALGUNA 20, SAKA ERA 1885).

According to the provisions contained in Article 17 (b) (3) and 17 (c)(i) of the Mysore Financial Code and Article 257 of the Mysore Treasury Code, payments of grants-in-aid and loans sanctioned by Government require the authority of the Accountant General. In view of the fact that the State Government have delegated substantial powers to the Heads of Departments and subordinate officers and as grants and loans sanctioned by them are paid at the treasuries without any authority from the Accountant General, it is felt that no special purpose is served by issue of authorisation by the Accountant General, for payments of grants and loans sanctioned by Government only. It is, therefore, decided to dispense with the system of issuing authorisation by the Accountant General in such cases. Consequently, all such payments will have to be made at the Treasuries on bills prepared by grantees and loanees on the basis of the directions contained in the sanction order. With a view to ensuring that no irregularities are committed in the matter of drawal of such claims from treasuries, the following procedure is prescribed :—

I. Loans:—(*a*) The sanction orders should issue as at present with copies to the concerned departmental officers, countersigning officers, loanees, the Accountant General through the Finance Department, indicating therein fully the terms and conditions under which the loans are sanctioned;

(*b*) The designation of the authority competant to countersign the payee's receipt should be specified clearly in the sanction order.

(*c*) A specific clause should be included in all sanction orders to the effect that the countersigning officer should record certificate on the payee's receipt in token of having satisfied himself that all conditions laid down in the sanction orders have been verified as fulfilled before the claims are presented at the treasury by the loanees.

II. Grant-in-aid:—(*a*) Government Orders sanctioning grants-in-aid as issued at present by several Administrative Departments of Government are not uniform in respect of the conditions governing the grants-in-aid, authorities who should sign or countersign the bills, etc. It is, therefore, directed that all sanction orders for grants-in-aid should be self-contained in respect of conditions and the specific officer who has to countersign;

(*b*) The countersigning officer should record a certificate in the bill in token of having satisfied himself that the conditions laid down in the sanction orders have all been fulfilled and he should enclose an authenticated copy of the orders to the bill.

III. Instructions to Treasury Officers:—The Treasury Officers should ensure that the following conditions are satisfied before passing the bills for payment :—

(*a*) The bill has been preferred before the expiry of the currency of the sanction;

(*b*) The bill has been preferred by the party specified in the sanction order and is also countersigned by the officer specified in the sanction order;

(*c*) The specimen signature of the countersigning officer should be compared with that already available in the Treasury;

(*d*) The Treasury Officer should see that the certificates mentioned in Parts I (a) and II (b) supra have been furnished by the Countersigning Officer.

(2) These orders are not applicable to the loans sanctioned to Government servants in respect of House Building Advance and Motor Car/Cycle Advances

and as such, the authorisation of the Accountant General in this respect, will continue as hitherto.

(3) Necessary consequential amendments to the provisions in the Mysore Financial Code and the Mysore Treasury Code have already been issued in Government Notification No. FD 145 RFC 63, dated the 18th February 1964 and Government Notification No. FD 5 RTC 64, dated the 21st February 1964, respectively.

N. S. BHARATH,
Deputy Secretary to Government, F. D.

AGRICULTURE AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture and Food Production for the year 1958-59.

READ:

Letter No. GL. 1477-80, dated 19th May 1960, from the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore.

2. Letter No. INF. (J) 4/60-61, dated 11th June 1960, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.

G. O. No. AF. 12 AMS 60, BANGALORE, DATED THE 5TH MARCH 1964
(PHALGUNA 15, SAKA ERA 1884)

Recorded.

Shri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.sc., B.sc. (Agri.) (Edin.), continued to be in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Food Production throughout the year. He was on tour for 125 days both inside and outside the State, as against 113 days during the previous year. He attended 179 Meetings and Conferences during the year.

The seasonal condition during the year under report were not very satisfactory. In Bangalore Division, rains were not properly distributed. Cultivation of summer crops was difficult due to failure of late showers. In Raichur Division, the seasonal conditions were more or less normal in most parts and the crop condition was satisfactory except in the District of Bellary where rains failed. In Dharwar Division, untimtely and uneven rains had an adverse effect on the sowing and growth of Khariff crops. In Mysore Division, the season was normal except in the Districts of Shimoga and South Kanara where considerable damage was caused by heavy floods. Planting of paddy was affected due to untimely rains.

During the year under review various crops were affected by pests and diseases. In Gulbarga there was a heavy attack of pod borer on red gram and gram. The groundnut crop suffered from attacks of aphids, leaf minor and red hairy caterpillar. Onion and chillies were severely attacked by thrips in Bellary. In Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, paddy was attacked by grass hopper. Prompt remedial measures were however taken and the damage minimised.

The Malnad parts of the State experienced scarcity of labour and there was a slight increase in wages during harvest.

During the year under review there was improvement in the total acreage and yield of major crops such as rice, jowar, ragi, bajar, groundnut and cotton as compared with the previous year. There was however a slight decrease in the production of wheat, Bengalgram, castor, millets, chillies and sugarcane.

During the year under review there were 44 Research Stations and Farms excluding Seed Farms. There were also four research divisions in the Department, *viz*, (i) Botany, (ii) Chemistry, (iii) Entomology and (iv) Plant Pathology. The Research Wings engaged themselves in research on various agricultural problems of practical utility both in the Laboratories as well as in Agricultural Research Stations.

The results of research obtained at the Research Stations and Laboratories were as usual transmitted to the farmers through the network of Extension Workers. The need to carry out the extension activities of the Department more widely and